NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILITARY SURGERY.

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B. HAND-BOOK FOR THE MILITARY SURGEON. By
CRAS S. TRIPLER M. D. and GRONDE C. BLECCHAN, M. D.
12mo. pp. 121. Robert Clarke & Co.

The first of the works named above treats, in

a very succinct manner, of various important topics belonging to unhtary surgery, and is recommended by its conciseness and simplicity, as a convenient manual of reference for the practical surgeon. It is intended, especially, as a guide for the young practitioners who have hastily enlisted in the volunteer service, and aims to furnish them with valuable hints and directions amid the weighty responsibilities of their posi-

The general duty of the surgeon on the battle field is briefly indicated:

While the battle is progressing it is the duty of the While the buttle is progressing it is the duty of the surgeon and of his assistants to remain in the rear of the combatants, as much as possible out of harm's way, but at the same time ready and on the watch to render the promptest possible aid. They must be Argus-eyed, and in the full possession of their wits. One of the leading differences between military and civil practice i the instantaneous action so often denanded by the one and the delay so frequently admitted by the other.

other.

The first duty of every surgeon is to the officers and The first duty of every surgeon is to the officers and men of his own corps; but on the field of tattle, or soon after the battle is over, he is often brought in contact with the members of other regiments, or even with the wonded of the enemy; and under such circumstances the nicutes of humanity, not less than the mages of war, demand that he should render his services wherever they may be likely to be useful. The medical officers of the contending parties sometimes meet upon such occasions, and, when this is the conmedical officers of the contending parties sometimes meet upon such occasions, and, when this is the case, their conduct should invariably be characterized by the courtesy of the gentleman, not the asperity of the enemy. They should not torget that they are brethren of the same not be profession, acting in the capacity of ministering angels to the stek at d the dying. Country and some like should be to gotten in generous deeds.

ministering ange is to the sick and the dying. Country and cause alike should be to gotten in generous deeds. By the usages of war, in all civilized countries, the surgeons are always respected by the enemy, if, during an engagement, they happen to fall accidentally into their names. Their lives are regarded as sacred, the more so, as they are comparatively defenseless. They are not, however, during the rage and smoke of the battle-field, always easily distinguishable from the other officers, or even the common sodiers. The green sash, their distinctive badge of office, does not always afford them immunity, because it is not always recognized; and it is worthy of consideration whether, as an additional safeguard, the word "surgeon" should not be embroidered in legible characters upon a piece of cloth, to be thrown across the cheet in time of hattle. The significance of such a badge could not be mistigken by friend or fee, and would be the means of saving many valuable lives.

A few sensible words on the qualifications nurses may be remembered to advantage;

Finally, in order to complete hospital equipments, well-trained names should be provided; for good nursing is indisjensable in every case of serious discusse, whatever may be its character. The importance of this subject, however, is now so well appreciated as

of this subject, however, is now so well appreciated as not to require any special comments here.

The question as to wrether this duty should be performed by men or women is of no material consequence, provided it be well done. The eligibility of women for this task was thoroughly tested in the Crimea, through the agency of that noble-hearted female, Florence Nightingale; and hundreds of the daughters of our land have arendy tendered their ser-vices to the Government for this object. No large and well-regulated hospital can get on without some male nurses, and they are indispensable in camp and eld practice.

It is not my purpose here to point out the qualities.

It will suffice

It is not my purpose here to point out the qualities which constitute a good term-le nuise. It will suffice to say that she should be keenly alive to her duties, and perform them, however menial or distasteful, with promptness and alacrity. She must be tidy in her appearance, with a cheerful countenance, light in her step, noiseless, tender and thoughtful in her manners, perfect mistress of her feelings, healthy, able to bear fadigue, and at least twenty-two years of age. Neither the crinoline nor the silk dress must enter into her wardrobe; the former is too cumbrons, while the latter by its run ling is sure to fret the patient and disturb his alcep. Whispering and walking on tiptoe, as has been truly observed by Florence Nightingale, are an abon-

The information presented in regard to gun shot wounds may be of service beyond the limits of the profession:

Gushot wounds, in their general character, partake of the nature of lacerated and contract wounds. They are, of course, the most common and dangerous lesions met with in military practice, often killing instantly, or, at all events, so mutilating the patient as to destroy bim within a few hours or days after their receipt. The most formidable wounds of the kind are made by the conical rife and musket balls and by cannon balls. the conteal ride and market while and by cannot one the latter often carrying away the greater portion of a limb, or masking and pullifying the marcles and vis-cers in the most frightful and destructive manner; bones, breaking them into numerous fragments, each of which may, in its turn, tear up the soft tissues, in a way prinage not less mischie vons than the ball itself. The old round ball is a much less fatal weapon than the conical, which seldom becomes flattened, and which has been known to pass through the bodies of two men

has been known to pass through the bodies of two men and lodge in that of a third some distance off.

When a ball lodges it makes generally only one orifice; but it should be remembered that it may make two, three, and even four, and as hast bury itself more or less deeply. Such cases are, however, uncommon. Should the missile escape, there will necessarily be two openings; or, if it neet a shurp bone and be thereby divided or cut in pieces, as sometimes happens, there may be even three. The orifice of entrance and the orifice of earl differ in their appearances. The first is small round, and otten a little discolored from the exploion of the powder; the other, on the contrary, is comparatively large, slit-like, evented, and free from color. Three differences, however, are frequently very triling, particularly it the ball be projected with great velocity and it do not encounter any hone. The opening of entrance made by the round ball is often a little depressed or inverted, but such an appearance is extremely uncommon in wounds made by the conical ball.

It is often a matter of great importance to deter-

It is often a matter of great importance to deteris it is often a matter of great importance to deter-mine, when two openings exist in a limb, whether they have been made by one ball, which has passed out, or by two balls, which are retained. The question is of grave importance, both in a practical and in a medico-legal point of view; but its solution is, unfor-tunately, not always possible. Sometimes the openings of entrance and exit are materially medified by the inof entrance and exit are initeriarly modified by the introduction but non-escape of a foreign body, as a piece of breastplate, belt, or buckle, along with the bull, which alone passes out, or by the flattening of a hall against a bone, or its division by a bone into several fragments, each of which may afterward produce a separate orifice. Generally speaking, the missile, at the place of entrance, carries away a piece of skin, and rends the skin where it escapes, the former being often found in the wound.

Bullets sometimes glance, bruising the skin, but not penetrating it; at other times they effect an entrance, but instead of passing on in a straight line are deflected, coursing, pechaps, partially round the head-chest, or abdomen, or partially round a limb. Such results are most commonly caused by a partially spent bullet com-ing in contact with boxes, apparenteses, and tendons; and the round is more frequently served in this way than the conical.

than the conical.

Guesnot wounds bleed profesely only when a tolerably large arrery has been injured, and in this event they may speedily prove fatal. During the Crimean war, however, many cases occurred in which there was no namediate homorrhage, in periling life, notwithstanding the limits, lower as well as upper, were left hanging merely by the integrments. Under such circumstances, intermediary homorrhage, as it is termed, is put to show itself as soon as reaction takes place; were large large suiter the needent.

is apt to show itself as soon as reaction takes place; generally within a lew hours after the accident.

The paints of a dol, burning, smarting, or accing character, and the patient is pale, weak, tremnious, nauceated, and despondent, often in a degree far beyond what might be expected from the apparent violence of the injury, and that, too, perhaps, when the individual is of the most undamated courage and self-possession in the heat of battle. At other times a man may have a finb torn off, or be injured in some vital organ, and yet hardly experience any slock whatever: organ, and yet hardly experience any abook whatever: nay, perhaps be scarcely conscious that he is seriously hurt. The pain and prestration are always greater other things being equal, when a bone has been crushed or a large joint laid open, than when there is a mere

The remarks of the author on the use of alcobolic drinks in the army are entitled to atten-

No intemperance, either in eating or ormang, should be tolerated in an army; both are d-moralizing, and both predispose to, if not actually provoke, disease. Alcoholic liquous should not be permitted to be used, except as medicine, and then only under the im-

me liste direction of the medical officer. The ordinary drink and food should be selected with special refer-ence to their healthful properties. The use of bud water, even for a short time, is invariably productive of mischief. The tea and coffee should be of good condity, and well received the research heir agreeable

of mischief. The tea and coffee should be of good quality, and well prepared, to preserve their agrocable flavor and their coothing and refresting effects. Lager beer, ale, and porter, if a und, are both nourishing and wholesome, if consumed within judicious limits.

The practice of allowing soldiers spirituous liquors, as a portion of their daily rations, bas, I believe, been pretty generally, if not entirely, abardoned in the European service. Its injurious effects upon the bealth and morals of troops have long been depreciated. In the British army in India, the use of alcoholic liquors was, at one time, universal, on the supposition that it had a tendency to counteract the depreciaging indiences of a tropical climate; the men took their spirits regularly before breakfast, and not unfrequently several times during the day, especially if on active times during the day, especially if on active but it was soon found that it produced quite a duty; but it was soon found that it produced quite a contrary impression, causing instead of preventing debility, and affording a temptation to general drankenness, which was followed by insubordination and crime. The result was that the Government abolished the alcoholic ration system altogether, substituting coffee and tea, which are now regularly served once,

coffee and tea, which are now regularly served once, and often twice a day.

The condition of the 13th Regiment Light Infantry, stationed at Jelhalabad, during the late insurrection in India, affords a happy illustration of the salutary effects of abstinence from spirituous liquors. While the siege was progressing, the men, during a period of five months, were entirely debarred from drinking, and yet their health and courage were most excellent. As soon, however, as the garrison was relieved, and they began to indulge in spirits, many of them in a short time became such and riotous. The experience of Major-General Wyllo, of the Bombay army, was precisely einilar. When the soldiers under his command were quartered in districts where no liquor could be obtained, their health, discipline, and morals were all that could be desired; whoreas under opposite circumstances, insubordination

discipline, and morals were all that could be desired; whereas under opposite circumstances; insubordination and disease prevailed to a frightful extent.

During the Crimean war, copies and tea were found to be eminently wholesome and invigorating, enabling the troops to susuain fatigue and to reset disease. When the near wers in the trenches, and could not obtain their usual supplies of these articles, they became languid, and suffered from dysentery and district. To produce their pseudiar suskining and exhibitating effects, collected the short of be taken hot and moderately strong, with engur, if not also with cream.

The other work, of which we have given the title, is of a more comprehensive character, including chapters on military hygiene in general, and some of the more prevalent diseases of the camp, as well as the specific topics of military surgery. The following remarks should be noted by person in authority:
Pure air, one would suppose, could always be com

anded in camp-but the fact is far otherwise, without

There is no circulation of sir, or at least a very insufficient one, in the company tents. The men would
never strike them if they were not ordered. Six or
cight men sleeping in a common tent, will render the
air poisonous by morning. During the day it will be
very imperfectly ventifiated. What is to create any
current of air through it? Is it surprising that men,
passing night after night in such an atmosphere, should
get sick?

Again, men, particularly raw troops, will carry provisious from the messes into their tents, the remains

Again, need, partially wiscoss from the messes into their tente, the remains of which are left to decompose upon the tent floor, or hang upon the tent poles. If the men are furnished with straw, they will never turn it out of their tents with straw, they will never turn it out of their tents to expose it to sun, or purify it in any way, if left to themselves. All these things should be looked after by the medical efficer, and he should make written suggestions, to the commanding officer, for the correction of these sanitary errors, whenever he perceives them to exist. The straw should be turned out daily, in dry weather, the tent thoroughly policed, and the tents struck at least once in three cays.

It is of v. importance that the men's blankets and clothing should be frequently aired and repacked.

It is of vi importance that the men's blankets and clothing should be frequently sired and repacked. Great care should be taken that the men should sleep dry. Never let them he down in wet clothes, if it can be avoided. The men always carry a change in their knapsacks. If they get soaked on a march, let them put on at least a 'ry shirt and drawers, after their tents are picked, and dry their wet clothes by their carry first.

camp fires.

A datch should always be dug around a tent, sufficient to carry off any rain that may fail, so that the tent floor may be dry.

In a lessing ground for a camp, unless uncontrolable strategic reasons compel, low moist ground is always to be avoided, no matter how attractive it may look. A dry gravelly soil is always to be preferred. Before determining a you the ground, a spade should be suns a foot or more, to ascertain whether it is sufficiently drained to make it safe for the men to sleep ch. For obvious reasons, the vicinity of marshes, particularly the leeward side of them, should be avoided, if possible.

ble. When the camp is to remain more than a week in When the camp is to remain more than a week in the same place, bunks may be readily made for the sick, by driving forsed stakes into the ground at the corners, laying side pieces in the forsed ends, and then making transoms of the staves of thour barrels. It is advisable to do this whenever practicable. If men are well encamped and the camp well policed, the sile list will invery much diminished. Validy remarks, upon this point, that during a campaign one cannot calculate upon less than 10 per cent of sick, and fearfully more if badly encamped, hadly provisioned, defeated, &c.

The subsistence of the men is a matter of the greatest preparation. The importance of this content to soldier, has always been recognized. Frederick the Great, remarked, "a soldiers courage is in his stomach." A prudent general will always feed his soldiers before lighting, if he has the means. Men insufficiently fed full, as soldiers, and more readily succumb to morbific influences. Both body and in ind show the effects of a poor diet. The United States Army ration, however, is all sufficient for the men, and, if well cooked, will keep them healthy and vigorous. The medical officer should inform miniself upon the principles of cooking the articles composing the ration, so that he may be able to instruct the regimental cooks upon this important point.

Dr. Taylor, the principal medical officer of the British Army in the Crimea, has remarked, that since he has turned his attention to it, he thinks a competent surgeon should know how to cook, and that he should learn it in the first part of his medical educa-

tion.

Beef and pork are the animal parts of the regular Beef and pork are the animal parts of the regular ration. In the war with Mexico, we sometimes used mutton instead of beef, as it was more ready pro-cured. Beef, however, is the most nutritions animal food ordinarily accessible to the soldier. Its compo-sition is ideatical with blood. But that it may be readily assimilated, it is important that it be well cooked. Soldiers on a march or in camp have the greatest propensity to fry their beef. This is the worst reatest propersity to By their event and a large war-cessible way in which it can be cooked. It causes a orny hardening of the surfaces of the pieces, prevent-g the due transmission and diffusion of heat through , renders the fiber tough, so that it is never suf-ciently musticated. Again, the action of heat upon it, renders the fiber tongh, so that it is never sufficiently masticated. Again, the action of heat upon the fixed oils or fat, always used in frying, is to render the substances particularly offensive to the stomach. Fats give off when boiling, in addition to carbonic acid, and inflammable vapor, a part of the fatty acids, and a most acrid volatile principle (acroleine). The meat is thus deprived of important nutritive principles, and evolves others positively injurious to the stomach. In that admirable and complete system of Military Institutes prepared by Gen. Scott, forty years ago, under the title of General Regulations for the Army, frying was problibited in the army kitchers. The best mode of cooking the beef was to make it into soup. "It is soup," says Frederick, "that makes the soldier." But it takes longer to make soup than to fry—5½ hours being required for the former, and only 15 to 20 minutes for the latter.

Practical use may be made of the extract

Practical use may be made of the extract

DRINKS. Among European soldiers, water, beer, cider, wine, and brandy are used. Ours use colice and ten-Whisky was formerly issued thilly to the troope; but this was abolished in 1832, and caffee and tes substi-tuted. Recently a ration of whisky has been again zed, upon a march, upon fatigue duty, and upon

the frontiers.

Vaidy objects to hot drinks such as tea and coffee, Vaidy objects to hot drinks, such as tea and collec-from their expensiveness and difficulty of preparation. He thinks they beget laxuarious habits that must be in-terrupted on a campaign. He attributes the advice of the British surreous to use them in unfarious districts as prophylactics, rather to their national taste, than to the judgment of endightened physicians. Sir George Ballingall, on the other hand, says he saw the most marked effects from them in checking the extension of a unfarmant fever prevailing in the garri-

saw the most marked effects from them in checking the extension of a mahgmant fever prevailing in the garrison at Hull. Dr. Wim. Ferguson considers coffee or tea, in the morning, more indispensable than dimer, and regards them as sovereign against all the dangers of the morning—the cold, dampness, makeria, etc. I have no don't of their great value, particularly in maharious district. In tropical countries, a cup of hot coffee is the first thing, in the morning, with all who can afford it. I consider it improdent for the surgeon to visit his hospital in the morning until he has taken his coffee.

ing coffee clear and palatable under these circumstances. I insert Soyer's method of preparing both, as the best I know of.

Put 9 puts of water into a canteen success, on the fire; when boiling, add 7; e... of coffee; mix them well together with a spoon or piece of wood; leave on the fire a few minutes longer, or until just be itaning to boil. Take it off, and pour in I pint of cold water; let the whole remain 10 minutes, or a little longer, the dregs will tall to the bottom, and your coffee will be clear. Pour it from one vessed in o smother, leaving the dregs at the bottom; add two tenspoonfuls of sugar to the pint. If milk is to be had, make 2 pints less of coffee, and add that much milk; boiled milk is preferable.

Put 40 quarts of water in a boiler to boil: place the rations of ten in a fine net, very loose, or in a large perforated ball: give one minute to boil; take out the fire, if too much; shut down the cover; in ten minutes

it is ready for use.

Each of these volumes must be regarded as a seasonable publication, and will help to supply a want of increasing importance. It is gratifying to read the exhortation of Dr. Gross to his enthusiastic brethren of the scalpel to the good care " not only of the lives of their countrymen, but also of their limbs, mutilated in battle. The conservative surgery which he recommends is enforced by the words of a quaint old Eng-

Man is all symmetrie.
Full of proportion, one limbe to another,
And all to all the world besides.
Each part calls the furthest brother;
For head with foot both private amitie;
And both with moons and tides.

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

MEMORIALS OF CAPT REDLEY VICARS. By the Author of "English Hearts and Hance," &c. If mo. pp. 300. Robert Carter & Brothers.

The present interesting biographical sketch of

a British military officer, who fell in the Crimean war, affords a rare example of the union of remarkable personal virtues with the bighest professional excellence. Captain Hedley Vicars was a genuine specimen of the nobler forms of English character, of undaunted courage and resolution, always first on the post of danger, with a keen sense of honor, the warmest domestic affections, and a profound sense of religion. His Christian faith, which was of the most rigid stamp of the Church of England, was the predominant element in his character; but it was combined with a generous professional ambition, great practical benevolence, and an almost feminine tenderness of disposition. The letters which he wrote to his mother and sisters from the camp, though savoring too much of the spirit and phraseology of a peculiar religious school to be acceptable to the uninitiated, are models of filial and fraternal devotion, and are often couched in language of exquisite pathos and beauty. The following letter to his sister, written from the comp before Sevastopol, gives an idea of the manner in which he met the ordinary privations of a soldier's life:

of a soldier's life:

"Dic. 12.—I am for the trenches to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock (I shall be relieved at 6 o clock in the evening). I think more of the pouring rain, and stancing in thick mud all the time, than of Russian grape and ballete; but, you see, we must be content to have both! You will be sorry to hear that sickness is still prevalent; and I am afraid this rain, which began again yesterday, after three days of fine weather, will fill the hospitals. Two officers and forty poor fellows were sent down to Balshlam yesterday for the recovery of their realth. It was pluable to see them. Few, if any, will ever return. I saw them of yesterday morning; some wept as they wished me good-by. They were so delighted to get the tracts and Testments I had brought with me, that they began reading them alond as soon as I put term into their hands.
"We have been living like princes I dely. I sent my servant the other day to B.1 klava to forace for me, and be returned with onlone, potatoes, a ham, bread, and (would you believe it?) a case of each butter! You may imagine what a citure we had, and with what excitement we opened the tim of butter; but our faces did not look so jelly when our no es prochimed that it was rancid! However, I managed to eat it, nevertheless. I have been painsed by the colonel more than once for the state my company is in, so I am as happy as possible, except for the daily diamistang ranks of my poor regiment.

"DEC, 18.—I am, thank God, quite well—never

ms possible, except for the unity chainstaing ranks of my poor regiment.

"Duc. 18.—I am, thank God, quite well—never better, and, what is more, elean! You know my weakness for 'cutaracts.' Well, I have contrived to get one every day for nearly three weeks; but then I take more pains to get water for myself than most of the follows. I discute the follows: t e fellows. I dired to day off seaked blocait fried with lard-a capital dish; builed ration peck, very good; potatoes, midaling; with mestard and eath-my good; but on weak rum and water. I am sare direction win-bei g weak rum and water. I am sare drinking spirita is a bad plan and, beside being inureous, makes a man colder than ever an hour afterward. Each officer and man is allowed a gill of rum d. ily, but I never drink even the uself of mine, often concent all. I went on packet this morning at a joiclest wate fifty men; it ramed hard for about an hour, the remainder of the and endeavored to write a letter to during roother while seated opposite its blaze, but I could only get fittul gleans bright enough to see to write, so I had soon to give it up. I read the First E, istle of Peter, and then, folding my clock arout dine, and street ing myself close by the water-fire. I was sound askep in ten minutes, notwithstanding the roar of cannon and rattle of maskerry which kept up a concert during the night.

"Thank you, my own darling Mary, for your last dear and affectionate letter. It affected me almost to tearr, with its deep tone of sixtedly love. Strange would it be if I die not love you featly in retorn. You say my letters always 'cheer and invigorate you." say my letters always 'cleer and favigorate you. Surely I may say the same, if not more, of yours."

The last scene of his life is described by his biographer as follows:

The night of the 22d of March was dark and dream. The wing rose high, and swept in stormy gosts across the Crimen. There was for a time a stillness over the three armies, like the calm before a tempest. At the advanced post of the British forces on the side

At the advanced jeet of the British forces on the side meanest the French, was a detactment of the 97th Regiment, commanded by Capt. Vicars. No watchfire on that post of danger might cast its red light has afore ime, upon the Book of Cad. Yet was that place of perit boly ground. Once more the right breeze bore away the hallowed sounds of trayer. Once more the deep, carnest eyes of Heilley Vicars looked upward that have a variety which his above was now present. the deep, carnest eyes of Hedley Vicars looked upward to that heaven in which his place was now prepared. Perhaps in that dark hight he pictured a return to his country, to his home, to the chosen of his heart, and thought of all the loving welcomes which awaited him. But there are better things than these, done as they are, which God bath prepared for them that love time. Perhaps his spirit took a lotter flight, and imagined the yet more joyful welcomes apon the eternal shore.

Soon after 10 o'clock that night a loud firing commenced and was sustained in the direction of the Vicaria and was sustained in the direction of the Vicaria.

menced, and was sustained in the direction of the Vic-toria redoubt, opposite the Mulakoff tower. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a Russian force of 13,000 men isseed from Sevastopol. Preserving a sullen silence, they approached from the Mamelon un-der cover of the fire of their ambustades, and effected an entrance into the French advanced parallel before any alarm could be given by the s-acries. After a short but desperate stragate, the French were obliged to fall

but desperate string to the richen were obliged to himback on their teaserves.

The columns of the enemy then marched along the parallel, and came up the ravine on the right of the British lines, for the purpose of taking them in flank and rear. On their approach being observed, they were supposed to be the French, as the ravine separated the Allied arables. He lies Vicars was the first to discover that they were Russians.

With a coolness of judgment which seems to have called forth admiration from all quarters, he ordered called forth admiration from all quarters, he ordered his men to lie down until the Russians came within twenty paces. Then, with his first war-chout, "Now, Twenty parce. Then, with his rist war-mout, Now, 97th, or your pine, and charge! I houself foremost in the conflict, he led on his gail at men to victory, charging two thousand with a force of barely two hundred. A hayonet wound in the breast only fired his courage the more and again his voice rose high, "Men of the 97th, follow mo?" as he leaped that puraad so well defended, and charged the enemy

pet he had so well defended, and charged the cheardown the revine.

One moment a struggling membeam fell upon his
finding sword as he waved at through the air, with his
last cheer for his men—" This way, 97th?" The next,
the strong arm which had been uplifted hung powerless by his side, and he fell until his encodes. But
friends followed fast. His men fought their way
through the racks of the Russians, to defend the parting life of the leader they loved. Noble, brave men!
to whom all who loved Hedley Vicars owe an unforgetten debt of graticude and honor.

early playmate, since unseen, who now lay dying be-fore him, was one whose father's death-bed had been at-tended and comforted by his own father as minister and

friend.
Capt. Browne found a stretcher, and, placing his friend upon it, cooled his fevered lips with a draft of water. That "cop of cold water shall in no wise lose

water. That "cop of cold water shall in no wise lose its reward."
To each inquiry. Hedley Vicars answered cheerfully that he believed his wound was slight. But a main artery had been severed, and the his blood flowed tast. A few paces onward, and he faintly said, "Cover my face—cover my face!"

What need for covering under the shadow of that dark night? Was it not a sudden consciousness that, he was entering into the presence of the Holy God, before whom the cherubin wall their faces?

As the sobtlers had him down at the door of his tent, a welcome from the armies of the sky sounded in his hearing. He had fallen a leep in Jesus, to awake up after his likeness, and be satisfied with it.

A letter from one of his brother officers, written the day after the fatal rencounter, affords an

ten the day after the fatal rencounter, affords an interesting tribute to the character of Capt.

TO LADY MACGREGOR.

"CAMP REFORE SEVASTOPOL, March 23, 1855.

"Dearest Mother: This is a dark and sorrowful day with me; my heart is wring, my eyes red and hot with crying. I feel about yand sorrowful altogether. My very dear friend Vicars was killed last hight! The Russians made a sortie; and, while gall mily leading on a handful of our neen, to charge them outside our works, he was mortally wounded by a ball straking his right breast. He died soon after, and is now energing a glori us rest in the presence of his Savier. I do not pity him. What more could we wish for him? He was fully prepared for the most sadden teath, and be cied bravely fighting and doing his dary. But my heart bleeds for the loss of my dearest friend, and for the sake of his poor mother and family.

"Such a death became such a life—and such a soldier. The most gallant, the most cheerful, the hup-

and for the sake of his poor mother and family.

"Such a death became such a his—and such a soldier. The most gallant, the most cheerful, the hoppiest, the most universally respected efficer, and the most consistent Christian soldier, has been taken from us by that ballet; and I know not how to live without him. He was my truest friend, my most cheerful companion, and my friendly adviser on a loc as has. But, as his sergeant remarked, butterly, this morning. He was too good to live.

"Oh! how many happy little schemes of mine does this at once put an end to. I had fondly hoped that we should live to go home, and that I might bring my dear departed friend to you, and proudly show him as a specimen of what a model solder should be. But God's ways are not our ways. He spared him from the borrible death of suffocation by charceal, for a few months, that be might die a soldier's death.

"Noble tellow! he rushed in front of his men; and his powerful arm made more than one Kussim fall, before that crael bullet brought him down. It must have been fired close to him, for his coat was singed. I hever knew how much I loved him until he was so nearly dying of the charcoal. When I heard, at daylight this morning, that Vicars had been brought home dead, you may imagine my excessive grief. I loved that man as dearly as a brother; and it seems that I almost hear his voice sounding in my ears, as he read (type days ago) the service—when some of us met on the day or nomiliation.

"There was a little locket which he always were rough his neek; and I remember, when we heard we were to come here, he said, 'We should all be prepared

"There was a little locket which he always wore round his usek; and I remember, when we heard we were to come here, he said, 'We should all be prepared to give directions what we wished done in case we so tailled; for instance, I have got a hittle book of Psalms, and a locket, which I would wish sent home, in case I dis! Poor follow! I remember this; and as I took the locket (a small gold one, which opens like a watch, and has a small picture)—sprinkled with this hife-til od—I cried so that I thought I would get ill.

"On! his poor mother and asters, that he loved so dearly. But see is a Christian; and has lived to see her once wild and reckless con come to the

Oh! his poor mother and materis, that he loved so dearly. But see is a Christian; and has lived to see her once wild and reckless son come to the fold of Jeans, and prove his sincerity by a long and unswerving, and consistent course. I also cut a lock of his fine, carly hair this morning, as I knew the mother would like to get it. If I was to try to write all the good that my beloved friend did, I should not have room. How he tearlessly villed and spake to the men in the worst times of the cholera; but, as he told me, he got his reward—for the soldiers dying his resonable blessings on his bend. Oh, how happy he is new! Such a death, and such glosy now! Even in couth his labition happy smile did not forsake him. The Lord knew when and now to take him; but it is a severe and unsteasably painful trial to me.

"Every one hiked and respected Vicins; even those who had known him so I mg as the leader of every mad not, when, after closely watching him for year, and finding that once emisted in Coris's army, he sever fluched—at last gave in, and acknowledged that Vicare, at any rate, was a true Christian. How addly we shall mus him in all our little meetings. O God, h-lp me to bear the sad afficient! I can't go on the died gloriously, and now he is perfectly happy.

submissively to his will!

"Our men got great praise for the fight last night; but who would not go anywhere with such a leader?

"Somehow, I passed a restless, almost sleepless sight, and I then heard diament arrivals of our wounded men, but did not know that my poor—no my happy—frend was among the number, until par-de at day-break. If you have not lost that croces which Virans sent a lew weeks ago, place to keep it. On! blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

learnest mother; and a as He sanctiny this severe o my soul. Your own Douglas

The volume is issued in a neat pocket edition, and forms an appropriate gitt-book for the soldier departing for the defense of his country.

THE ENICKERBOCKER. June. J. R. Gilmora. One of the most enticing articles in this num-

ber is the continuation of Mr. Kimball's vicerous story, entitled "Revelations of Wall street," which for terse and clean-cut delineations of a certain portion of New-York life is scarcely qualed by any production of cotemporary fiction. The author " holds the mirror up to nature" in

the following passage:
On the front of Trinity Church, looking down Wall street, should be inscribed in large letters:

"The rich man's wealth is his strong city."
"The destruction of the poor is their poverty."
To no locality on the habitable globe are these strikg sentences more applicable. Every transaction reing to money, from the "legitimate" chaounts by a banks out of the offerings at the ordinary meeting the banks out of the offerings at the ordinary meetings of the beard, to the shaving of a fourth-class piece of paper at the rate of "a quarter of a dollar a day for a madred dollars" (a favorite standard price, and a favorite way of putting it as less calculated to shock the nerves than plain, blant "quarter per cent a day," which by the way is only that one per cent per anum, or thereabouts); every movement of the stock market, every transfer of property, every suction, every operation by the brokers, whether in bonds, bills, stocks, goods or merchanoise, but confirms the fact of the economical advantages of wealth and the expensiveness of poverty.

Our sympathies are often tried by the recitals of harrowing tales of paper life, or of the miserable brings who wear out a degraded existence is mines and collinges, and shops and factories. Some delight to ji-

who went out a deposited existence in mines and col-litries, and shops and factories. Some deligat to 11-ture these scenes in all their vortors, possibly not ex-aggerating in the account; and many of our popular writers have entered the field with success. If they could ex, ensuce its years in Wall street they would dispose of their present stock in trade, and engerry seize on this. There exist in the street those who suf-fer more than the paper, and the mon, women and children in the mines and collieries, and shops and fac-tories, for they have thereor sensibilities, and keeper childen to the mines and collected, and stops and fac-tories, for they have than per sensibilities, and keeper appreciations and a more vivid despuir. The over-worked weetens of the manufactory have, it is true, no possible chance of release, except by death. Phys-ically they sink to a very lew scale, worn down by band labor, bad at elter, and a storted diet. But lavel-bettally there he a been no descent and investors. lectually there has been no descent, and ignorant as they are, they may enjoy the consolutions of religion. they are, they may enjoy the consolutions of relicion, and be comforted by a faith which allords the prospect of a happy rest hereafter. But the Wall street operative has faith a from position of some kind into his awfol certdom. Well emeated, with respectable associations, with perhaps a relined and interesting faulty at Lone, who have no conception of the desperate shirts and expedients be habitually employs to feed and clothe them; tied with the cord necessity to the chariot of the rich employed to gather gold for them and swell their triamples; with the power of reflection and appreciation, and a consolousness too, his condition is infinitely son at Hull. Dr. Wm. Perguson considers coffee or tea, in the morning, more indepensable than dinner, and regards them as soverient against all the dangers of the morning—the cold dampness, malaria, etc. I have no donot of their great value, particularly in malarious districts. In twoical countries, a cup of bot coffee is the first thing, in the morning, with all who can afford it. I consider it improdent for the surgeon to visit his hospital in the morning until he has taken his coffee.

It can be precared, I consider it preferable to coffee, in camp or on a march, because it can be mach more easily prepared. Soldiers rarely succeed in making the morning of the morning of the dangers of the strong arm which had been upified hing power. It is neen fought their way, 97th?" The next, the strong arm which had been upified hing power. It is neen fought their way is the worst. He must learn all the tricks of the strong arm which had been upified hing power. It is neen fought their way to celest the particular that is neen fought their way. The next, the strong arm which had been upified hing power. It is neen fought their way. The next, the strong arm which had been upified hing power. It is neen fought their way. The next, the strong arm which had been upified hing power. But friends followed fast. It is neen fought their way to the worst. He must learn all the tricks of the atreet; the strong arm which had been upified hing power. But friends followed fast. It is neen fought their way. The next, the strong arm which had been upified hing power. But friends followed fast. It is neen fought their way. The next, the strong arm which had been upified hing power. He must learn all the tricks of the street; the strong arm which had been upified hing power. He must learn all the tricks of the street; the strong arm which had been upified hing power. He must learn all the tricks of the street; the strong arm which had been upified hing power. He must learn all the tricks of the street; the strong arm which had been upifie

is sent to the penitentiary by his patrons, whose dirty work he has done so long; or his mosty nature taking another direction, he commits suicide, and is reported in the marring papers with the comment, "no assigna-ble cause for the commission of the rash act."

ble cause for the commission of the rish act."

There is unother class equally, may, more, entitled to our symmathies. It is the class who from day to day, and week to week, and month to month, and year to year, I hor uncessingly for money; who think of nothing else, who have no other isten. Whose lives outside of this are a blank—are idiocy. To bound up cash, to force the last piece of coin from the unfortunate, to call all the every possibility, to press every advantage, to make every sacrifice—for money! The miserable individuals first described are no irredeemath, for they have not but the for money! The miscrable individuals first described are not irredeemath, for they have not lost the attributes of humanity. They are conscious of their position, and where there is consciousness there is tope. But these last are beyond the reach of every human influence, and have not ling to expect in the future, whese it be a "fearful booking forward to judgment". But Lorest per surjective. wall strees is a stort and somewhat irregular ave-

Well street is a stort and somewhat irregular avenue, leading from Broadway to the East River. The numbers of one buildings reach only to one hundred and twe ty. The lower part is devoted to houses connected with the shipping trade, auctioneers, estion and merchandise brokers in every variety, including liquor brokers, wine brokers, cigar brokers, and so forth. As we advance up the street, we encounter an array of ingurance companies, fire and marine, innumerable lawyers' offices, and an occasional bank or banking tonse; with more merchandise brokers, and occasionally a shop for frair, cigars and confectionery. Approaching William street we enter the vortex, and behold a pelatial array of banks, more insurance companies, more lawyers' offices, a multitude of brokers signs of every kind; stock brokers bill brokers, collected brokers, money brokers, all sorts of brokers, from know heaver, money brokers, all series of brokers, collec-tion brokers, money brokers, all series of brokers, from the leading houses down to the curbstone "operator," known as the "hyena," or "Bohemian" of the street, and now crowded out of Wall around the corner along William them: William street to Delmonico's.

Approaching Broadway we escape in a degree from

Approaching Breadway we essipe in a degree from the oppressive flarry, and find again something of the countercial atmosphere, mingling with that of money-begs, sto ks and bank-bills. At the top of the street we encounter Thinty Church, with its magnificent spine, practically amouncing: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther"—in this direction; a striking illus-tration too of "The nearer the kirk, the farther frac

But we can do no justice to Wall street by any simple grouping or attempt at concise characterization. Its advantages for a milver-all mart are incredible. It is Lombard street, Threadneedle street, Wapping, the Dacks, Ions of Court, Thames street, and Old Broad street combined. In it is the Custom-House as well as the Exchange. It is a good dog-market, cow-market, and bird-market. If you want a pair of horses, and any description of second-hand carriage, wait a little and they will be paraded before you. You will find there the best fruit, and the finest flowers in their season. If you would have a donkey, a Shetland pony, a Newfoundland dog, a good milch cow and calf, a Berkshire jig, a terrier, whate mice, a morkey or paraquets, they are to be had in Wall street. It is a strange spot. On Sensiny or early in the morning it is like the street they are to be bud in Wall street. It is a strainer spot. On Sanday or early in the morning it is like the street of a discrete city. About ten o'clock it begins to show signs of extenordinary minuation. Through the day the turmoil increases, people run to-and-fro, and literally "stauger like dominan men." Toward three o'clock the a cert appears undergoing a series of desperate throes. Men rush madly past each other with bank-books in their hands, uncurrent money, notes, drafts, clocks, specie. O casio ally you may see an individual on the steps of a building, evidently waiting for something, with an air of forced columness. From that to time be turns his eye anxiously to the great oilst-plate, which his displayed from the church, and then up and down the street. The minute-hand has worked five into the last quarter. In ten more minutes it with be three o'clock. Occasionally an acquaintance posses; the man attempts as he bows to saile pleasantly, he can't do it, he only makes a grinace. What is he waiting for I That metividual has a note to pay, amily; he can't do it, he only makes a grimace. What is he wanting not? That individual has a note to pay, or a check to make good before three. He has worked had, but the fates have been against him. One friend is out of town a second is short, the third can't use the security; he has sent to the last possible place. Look the young man is coming. Yes! No? He runs sagerly up, threats the webrone little slip of paper, a cock for the derived emount, into the hards of the new agiliated principal; it is rapidly horored and on fine the you hat to the bank. Our hero relieved—he has probably borrowed the money for a cay only, and has to renew the stack the next morning—now prepares to have his office, he lights a cigar, invites the first friend is most to take a drink with him, and strolls belowely leave his office, he lights a cigar, invites the first friend be meets to take a drink with him, and strolls leisurely up Brondway as unconcernedly as it he had not a care in the world. Perhaps he does not come off so lackily; perhaps his young man reports to him, while standing glosmily on the steps, tout it is "no go;" then the batal hands which point toward three, travel fast. He considers a nonemal; he sees it can't be done; he waits till he hears the chimes ring out the full hour, and then is "mind is easy." Your shrewd money-leader understands thus perfectly. He knows how unanfe it is to let his victim pass the point unrelieved; for once having gone to procest, he becomes demoralized, and in consequence indifferent. So just before the hour, the motey is generally "found." loney is generally "found.

We are glad to find that this staunch old conservative Magazine gives in its confession of political faith at the present crisis as follows: It is impossible for the proprietors of The Knickerbocker to remain calmly passive in the deserute struggle now going on to sustain the lovernment. Conducting the oldest menthly in America, and one which, in its circulation, reaches the best informed intellects of the land. they would be recreant to every consideration of honor and patriotism did they fail to present in its pages full and forcible expositions with regard to the momentous question of the time, namely: The preservation of the United States of America in their integrity and openess. The publisher therefore announces that, with this and every succeeding number, will appear articles prepared by some of the most distinguished nen of the nation-Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans-who, throwing to the winds all party considerations, unite to defend their common country. To this same glorious end and object the 'Old Knickerbocker Magazine' will be

forever firm and devoted." Per contra, we beg leave to inquire whether the poem labeled "Laborare est Orare" is published as original?

BLACKWOOD. May. L. Scott & Co.

The portraitures of two prominent British tatesmen, whose names are just now so closely mixed up with American affairs, will be found to possess considerable interest at the passing moment.

LORD PALMERSTON.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston, whatever may be his faults or inconsistencies, stands in advence or his whole Cabinet, a not le "stag of ten." To those who, like the late Lord Macaulay, still recognize Whig traditions as an article of faith—nat to many others who despise each shedwork notions of the just as more preposterous, applied to men of our time, than the unintelligible jarapplied to men of our time, than the unintelligible jargon of herakity—he appears as a British champion;
and considering whom and how much he has to defend,
a champion undoubtedly he is. Hereafter it will be
related as a marvel, that a man in the reventy-seventh
year of his age should be able not only to cope in the
House of Commons with the master intellects of the
acc, but on the public hustings to confound and put to
scheace the very shined of the democracy—pelving the
d scomfiled Radi all with his own missiles, and storing
him back, and the cheers of a deligated andience, to
his notionne and polluted Bahurim. Age has not diminished one jot of his energy, subdued his vivacity, or
even weamed him from a certain recklersness more befitting a Diemede than a Nestor. Perhaps wisdom, in
the highest sense of the word, is not the attribute to
which be can law cham; but be has a quick and ready
perception, keen natural assacily, thorough knowledge with he can my chain; out see and a quartant reaching perception, keen natural segacity, therough know ledge of character in its weakness as well as its strength, and is, moreover, intimately acquain ed with the tone and tactics of gvery section of policial party. For it must be remembered that not even Dugald Dalgetty, that sage and unscrupulous nollado who took service successively with the Scoto German legion, the Swede, the Imperiolise, the Spaniarus, the Dutch, the Cava liers, and the Roundheads, displayed more versatility than our admired and remarkable Palmerston, who almost from the time when he first handled a razor, has maintained biaself in office, high or low, in con-noction with all sorts of Administrations, and now ocengies the proof position of Premier of the United Kingdoms, and autocrat of the oligarchical Whigs, a troublesome faction to subdue, but whom he has cowed into abject submi sion. No unspt simile, applied to him, is that of the Stag of Ten. In the house of Commons, before his followers, to what can he be more fitly compared than to the monarch of the forest marshalling the subordinate herd, standing forth in their front, emitting the note of delian e, and lowering his anti-rate meet the rush of the rabid assailant? Vain is the hope to circumvent or humstring that veteran size of veni-son, for the scythe of Death is not more deadly than

the sweep of his unerring times; and with each tom his magnificent head, when baited by Radical ours, "He adds new mousters to the startled sky!" Nor is it less pleasing to observe how be asserts?

Nor is it less pleasing to observe how be asserts in supremmey over his own arecise. It will happen that some stunted and ill-conditioned deer—who has a notion that, by rights he ought to be the leader of the herd, and have the first choice of the hinds—throat himself forward, and offers a blant and frushy horn to the meditated charge of the hound, which, were he to abide, the fangs would instantly be in his crankled throat, and the poor animal, unsalable even at the rate of two pence per pound, would give up the ghost among the heather! Beautiful it is to see the quick turn of the head, and the admantory prog on the rins which the rayal star bestows on the pretender, driving him back to his proper place and function, which is that of superintendent of the calves. But we shall not paramethe simile forther. There stands Palmennon—multipyear of G.d. 1801—the first, foremost, and beas bullwark of Whiggery, which faction he has at last adorned by he caning its leader—the elderly Hector of a beleaguered Troy, maintaining his post at the Secan gate, and breathing defines to every adversary. Whatever we may think of his followers, he at least, so long as Whiggery obtains the rule, is the right man in the right place.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

But which of the sons of men will be so daring as to say the like for Lord John Russell, that caricature of a state-man, who, at the hour when war and in-arrection appeared inevitable—when state is combining squinst state, and nation against nation—when old landmorks are being swept away, and old alliances and treatice are repointed and cast aside—fills the office of British Foreign Secretary? Fearful it is, and someful alike, to know that the honor and induced of this great country, in regard to its international relations, is intrasted to that most unfortunate scribe, whose ich for letterwising amounts to a positive menomanis, and who yet cannot pen a dispatch without committing binnelf by some serious blunder or contradiction. Who has forgetten that most worful document which misled the late Car as to the real intentions of England, and accelerate I, if is did not altogether bring on, the war which forgetten that most worful document which misted the Lite Czar as to the real intentions of Engiand, and accelerated, if is did not altogether bring on, the war which terminated with the reduction of Sevastopol? Who has perused his later brochures on the Italian question without an involentary shadder at the thought that the penner of such platitudes should have charge of our whole foreign policy at a period which might have taxed the hou will and masculine undersamdine of a Cromwell? Will any one out of the Family Alliance have the hardihood to assert that the destinies of magnificent India are safe in the hands of Sir Charles Wood, even with the local assistance and advice of the ingerious Mr. Samuel Laing? These instances we specially select, because they are really public scandals, so noterious and flagrant that every man who wishes well to his country has a right to protestegans an apportionment of high offices so hazardens to the national prosperity. Therefore most emphatically do we say that facilier Lord John Russell nor Sir Charles Wood are the right men in the right places; and we hold it to be a monstrous thing that interests of such magnitude should be made subservient to the needs or rapacity of an exclusive oligarchical faction.

Mr. Gladstone too is dealt with rather cav-Mr. Gladstone too is dealt with rather cav-

alierly by the unrelenting pen of his Scottish

Mr. Gladatone too is dealt with rather cavalierly by the unrelenting pen of his Scottish critic.

Mr. Gladatone is, beyond all doubt, a very accomplished rhetorician and orator. Not Belial biuself bad a tongue more cambing to win over and persuade; there is no trick of the trade which he does not know, no artifice which he does not habitually practice. He would absolutely be perfect could he but go one step further, and, by concaling artifice, achieve the crowning triumph of making his audicoce thoroughly believe in his sincerity. That, however, he cannot to. It is impossible to listen to one of his wonderful speeches without feeling your adortation of his eloquence somewhat impaired by a suspicion that a vein of sophistry runs through the whole of his argument. You may be for the moment too dazzied and bewildered to be able to point it out, just as you cannot immediately explain the manipulations of a very clever conquere; but you are satisfied of this much—that somewhere or other there has been deseption. Therefore, even in oratory there is a point of excellence beyond the reach of Mr. Gladatone, and one which he never can attain.

That he has a most highly cultivated mind, every one must allow. He has cultivated it to the fall-si excent that the sil will bear; but, apart from the golden pippins of oratory, the trees of his orderad arm not remarkable for the richness or havor of their fruit. He is, we must needs say it, an indifferent artial with the peu. Put that little implement into his hand, and the animation which is so conspicuous in his speeches instantly disappears—he becomes vague, freamy, and mon tonon—rotates turn up and excelede, not ferry and sparking like crackers, but fazing like squibs that have been kept since the last Queen a bittlebuy in a damp cellar—and you, the reader, become wearied and mysilied, as though you, the reader, become wearied and mysilied, as though you had been perusing the tome of an antieunted scholinst, and ky naide the book, with half the pages will uncut, marveling exc

Toere is sense in the vulgar old adage that "fine words batter no parenips." Novertieless, we have handed over for us, the care of our pursos, if not our parenips, to Mr. Gladstone, in respect of his fine words alone; and we have a clear right to zerutinize, with extreme minuteners, the arrangements of our financial manager. That his antecedents were such as to qualify, or rather to recommend, him for such a post, we broadly and distinctly deny. Genius may, as we are well aware, be found in combination with practical business talent; but the union is not a common one, and the great majority of mankind insubscively prefer, for the transaction of ordinary affairs, men of stand habits and plodding thought, to visionatics and electrical de hainers. Nor are they to be biamed as narrow-minded and illiberal thought, to visionation and electrical de lainers. No are they to be biamed as narrow-minded and illibera exceptionists for this. Perhaps the eleverest financier the world ever saw was John Law of Lauriston, the projector of the Missis-ippi scheme, who nearly ruined France; and he, according to possibir tradition, was a man of much the same caliber as Mr. Glad-tone, havman of miner the same remained ites, indulying in ing an appetite for china monstrosi ice, indulying in visionary talk, and able, by the magic of his tougue, to wile a bird from off a tree, as the adder is said to co when it desires to batten upon the broading sparrow and her callow young ones in the nest.

The present number of Blackwood contains also an interesting notice of Motley's " History of the Netherlands," and of Earl Stanbope's " Life of William Pitt."

A TREATISE ON THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Whatros. Firth and Revised Edition. 2 vols., Svc. Kay & Brother.

The most cursory examination of this new edition of Mr. Wharton's popular work on Criminal Law will entiefy the reader of the great improvements that have been made by the learned author. From the time of its first publication, it took high rank in the fist of legal text-books; its admirable arrangement, its thorough comprehensiveness, its exhaustive collocation of sathorities, and the appropriate language in which a dry legal subject was presented, insured for it, at once, distinguished place among the legal productions of the

Since that time, the work has passed through four editions, each one being an improvement on its predeessor; and the tifth, which is now issued, may perhaps be pronounced the ablest and most comprehensive treatise in Criminal Law that was over produced. Is appears to have received a thorough revision; its bulk has been considerably increased, so, in fact, as to expand into two large royal ectavo volumes what was formerly contained in one; and the table of cases shows conclusively that no authority, English or American, has escaped the eye of the industrious compiler. The work is so well known to the legal profession, that & would be superfluous to recommend this new edition to them; but to the magistrate and general render, and to every one to whom a knowledge of Criminal Law is desirable, we may confidently say that it is a thorough treatise upon a most interesting and important branch of jurisprudence.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. June. W. H. BIDWHILL

The new number of the " Eclectic" evinces the industry and good judgment in the selection of its contents, which have given it a high character as an lateresting compilation from the periodical literature of the day. The shorter miscellanies, however, and the editorial notes, contain a good deal of trivial matter which by perpetual repetition becomes wearisome. Among the most important articles in the present number are those on early English Missions, Russian Literature, Iceland and its Physical Curiosities, Salt-Its Sources and Supplies, and others.

U. S. INFANTRY TACTICS FOR THE INSTRUCTION, FXERCISE, AND MANGEDVERS OF THE U. S. IN-FANTRY. 18mo, pp. 450. J. E. Lippincont & Co. The system of Infantry Tactics contained in this vol-

ume is based upon the latest improvements in Fra military experience, and has been adopted by the Secretary of War for the instruction of the troops in the